THE KELSEY MYSTERY.

The Theory About Floating Remains Settled.

Stronger Belief in the Identity of the Corpse with Kelsey.

Important Evidence of A. T. Hurd.

HE SAW THE OUTRAGE COMMITTED.

Samples of the Kelsey Poetry and Letters.

VIEWS OF AN ANTI-TAR MAN.

Opinions of a Presbyterian Clergyman.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 4, 1873. To-morrow the remains of Kelsey will be buried rom the Second Presbyterian church of Huntingon. It will be a large and significant funeral. Within the last two days the belief has deepened at the remains found in Oyster Bay are those of the missing man, but there is a sufficiently numerous class left who still doubt and cling to the on this planet. A simple experiment was everlooked after the Coroner's inquest was the doctors came on the stand to neorize on the question whether the legs of a man were capable of floating in water. This was to put the remains in water in the presence of the bry and settle the matter at once. That test was per described by the fishermen who discovered hem. No more need of theories on that head.

I gave the statement the other day on the auhority of a prominent citizen of Huntington that a colored man named Abraham Stevens had de-clared he heard Charlotte Keisey, sister of Charles, say "It took two hours for me and Bill to pertainly be a powerful argument against murder, mutilation or sui-tar were scraped off much be found on the should so the tar would have been his winding sheet and neither sister nor brother would have been called suicide it would be a matter of little moment to im, whether he went down to a watery grave ith a clean cuticle or not. The colored man, Abraham Stevens, denies ever having heard any such expression as the one here given and credited AN ANTI-TAR MAN ON THE QUESTION.

"Strange," I remarked to a man who belongs to the anti tar party, "that nobody in Huntington knows who tarred and feathered Kelsey," "Well," ie replied, "them fellows that did it hang together like a bunch of shingles. You see, they all commune together, belong to the one Church and Sunday school, never get drunk nor tase a drop of anyng stronger than green tea. You see, if they took a little gin and opened their insides they might ow us how the whole thing was done. lon't do nothin' of this kind. They call us gin uckers and pretend to think we're nobodies. on they put on high tone, talk religion and turn the whites of their eyes up in holy horror at the dea of tarring and seathering Kelsey. Oh! yes. ne of 'em had nothin' to do with it. est alookin' on and some darned cusses from the ountry come along and did the job. They all hapened there by accident."
"But see here," said I, "you don't suppose that

nen of such respectability, who, as you say, comne or go to the communion table together, who are so meek and guileless and pure of heart, could, for one moment, meditate anything like murder ? "Well, I know nothin' about that, but there is no

tellin' what folks may do when their blood's un. There must be a spice of the devil in people who go in for that kind of game. Perhaps you never saw meetin' in the start, but when the sport's up and the hollerin' begins and the tommyhawks git a Injuns thereabouts. These boys who did the tarring and feathering got worked up like the Injuns, and if somebody was jest to cry out, 'Cut off his nose' or 'cut off his ears,' or anything you like, his nose' or 'cut off his ears,' or anything you like, why somebody else was lest aready to whip out his knife and do the thing right off. That's the way the injuns do, and we're all human nature."

The "anti-tur" party are fairly represented by this individual. They have settled down to the belief that Keisey was made away with, and all the protestations of innocence on the part of those charged with complicity in the tarring and feathering count for nothing.

Oyster Bay was

THE FOCUS OF INTEREST

to-day, on account of the character of those who were subpectaed to appear before the Coroner. Dr. Banks and Royal Sammis were left out of the list, as they are under indictment for riot and assault; but John McKay, A. T. Hurd and Deacon Wood were summoned, and made their appearance. I had

but John McKay, A. T. Hurd and Deacon Wood were summoned, and made their appearance. I had

A TALK WITH HURD,
who is the only one I have met who candidly avers that he was present when the torring and feathering was done. He has a humane face and voice, and is certainly unlike a man who would practice or enjoy cruelty. He said:—
"I was there when they tarred Kelsey at the rear of Mrs. Oakley's house. There were some six or seven men engaged in the work. They were masked, and it seemed to me the stuff they put on Kelsey was not tar, but paint. They had no more than about a quart measure, and just one common paint brush. When the painting was done they shook out a small bag of feathers over his head and then wrapped a white cloth around him from the waist downwards. It was in this condition he was exhibited to the ladies. He made little or no resistance, and when they gave him his clothes he started off in the direction of his home. If he was mutilated it must have been after this, for he made no outcry; out the men who painted him did when the work, was over; they hooted and shouted and called to the ladies to look at him; I took no part in the transaction."

Deacon Wood has already told his story, and Mr. John McKay comolaining that he still suifers from illness, declines to say more than that he came on the scene when the thing was accomplished. Again, may I ask, Who did the tarring and feathering: That night there was A Pohitical MEETING.

At which a great many of the citizens were present, those who are charged with the offence under consideration were absent, though in the matural line of occurrence they were morally certain to attend. It somebody with a preternaturally sharp memory could only remember all who were absent—for everybody in a village is supposed to go to a meeting of this kind—he might be able to make a rough guess at the persons most likely to have been actively concerned in the transaction of the 4th of November. It must all come out some day, and it murder were committed justice, which is

which is eternal, will, sooner or later, be vindicated.

THE KELSEY CORRESPONDENCE.

Having heard from many respectable people much about the obscenty of Kelsey's letters to Miss Smith I determined to see the letters, and also the cartes de visite said to have been sent her. After quite a search, applying to this one and that, who were reputed to be in possession of the correspondence, said to number a great many letters, I have at last found the offending few. I have examined those which are unit for publication—unit for circulation in a brothel—with the ones which will bear reading by decent people. On behalf of Kelsey it is put forward that he never was the author of these obscene letters, that some-body counterfeited his handwriting and concected the vile compositions for the purpose of injuring his prospects with Miss Smith. After looking carefully through them i am of opinion that the one hand traced all the letters. It is hardly possible to reach any other conclusion. Some of the verses and some of the prose propositions are infamous enough to call or any punisament. I find, however, no date nor all the letters. It is hardly possible to reach any other conclusion. Some of the verses and some of the prose propositions are infamous enough to call for any punisament. I find, however, no date nor name except the signature "Carthalo." The en-velope in which several of these letters and pages of verses are enclosed is stamped "New York." Kelsey was "a poet;" and as a sample of his innocuous 'inspiration I give the following verses

TO LILLY.

Thou, amid beauty's light art going.
Had ever form thy kindling eye?
Its bright, celestait beams are flowing
Like star light from the sky.
Like an angel fair thou art gliding
Amid dewdrops and rainbow bues,
As rosy-fingered morn is guiding
Day to shades that twilight sarews.
Presher than morning and the present than the start of the same and the same and

Presher than morning's pearly dew May thy beauty ever be-Not fading as the flowers that strew With petals a path for thee. Shining like the stars above thee With beauty's sacred glow. With a constant heart to love thee, Mayest thou onward go.

On the other side of the sheet was the follow

Julia, dear, you are a beautiful girl and I wish the whole world should know it. Cling to me, my love, and your same and memory will yet be admired. Don't fear to act, darling. You will triumpin at last if you do not lose heart. Be a heroine, Julia, and confide in me and all will be well. Goodby, darling: CARTHALO. So far I apprehend few will accuse Kelsey of exceeding the bounds of decency, however infituated the expression of an amorous fancy. It seems hardly credible that the enraptured lover, seeking marriage with the girl whom he addresses, could descend in the very next letter to such a depth of fithy desire.

Here is the longest of his letters, to which no exception can be taken. In truth, it might be written by the most modest lover in his moments of infatuation. Why it should be retained among the correspondence deemed obscene is not quite clear, and of the really lewd letters I find but two, but they are bad enough to damn all the rest:—

they are bad enough to damp all the rest:—

Draw Julia—Don't let any one see this letter, will you, darling? Julia, my dear girl, if you are willing to be my wife, it does not matter how it is brought about now, as long as the world knows not of it. You will find in the capacity of wife the sweetest of existence. The joy and delight of realized love will repay you for all you have endured to gain them. If you will consent to be married I will do all I promised you. The volume of poetry will be published for you. You will have a nice house built for you. We will take a trip to Europe and visit England and France. You will then, deary be the first young lady in fluntington who has gone to Europe and won through her love and heroism a volume of poems which may yet give her a title to remembrance. But if you wish to wis all it his, you must be bold and fearless, throwing aside all fear and shame, and resolutely facing the issue, determined that you will succeed. This is the only way, the only hope of gaining the ends I trust you are seeking. If you are welling to look me in the face with your sweet, loving eyes you ought not to be ashamed to come to my arms when a good opportunity presents itself. You will never regret it.

Don't you taink you had better let me see you on some Sunday evening after your company has gone. I will

swect, loving eyes you ought not to be ashamed to come to my arms when a good opportunity presents itself. You will never regret it.

Don't you taink you had better let me see you on some Sunday evening after your company has gone. I will meet you in the basement of your house. No one need know anything about it. I shall never say a word of it. You will be sale, deary. There is no cause for either fear or shame. You are doing perfectly right in encouraging one who has done so much for you, and see that your folks do not defeat you and spoil your plans. Should I not see you! will write as usual, and you can keep company the same as ever.

You must be shrewd and cover your purposes well if you wish to succeed. Let us see if we cannot get along without any more trouble. I wish to make everything as pleasant to you as I possibly can. I earneadly hope, darling, your dreams of life may be fully realised. I think, my dear, if rust and confidence are placed in me your dream will be realised.

UARTHALO.

If it were possible to convey an idea of the gross

think, my dear, if trust and confidence are placed in me your dream will be realised.

If it were possible to convey an idea of the gross character of the compositions here suppressed, it would be the universal verdict that Kelsey fully deserved to be tarred and feathered, and there the demands of justice should cease and be satisfied.

Talk with Rev. Mr. KROX.

To-morrow being the day set apart for the funeral, and some uoubt prevailing as to the course the trustees of the Second Presbyterian church at Huntington intended to pursue—whether to allow services for the remains to be celebrated in the edifice or not—I called on Rev. Mr. Knox, the pastor, a youthful looking guide to salvation, hardly more than twenty-five years, but no doubt as safe and intelligent a pilot among the rocks and quicksands of religious iaith as those who claim a monopoly of wisdom and experience by reason of gray hair. I first inquired if the Kelsey family were members of his church, and he replied that they were. "Do you intend," I inquired, "to officiate and preach at the inneral services to-morrow?"

"Well." he answered, "the doubts are not yet settled in my mind as to whether the remains are those of Kelsey or not. Of that I would like to be sure."

Here I told Mr. Knox that one theory advanced

those of Keisey or not. Of that I would like to be sure."

Here I told Mr. Knox that one theory advanced to prove that the remains could not be Keisey's had been upset to-day by evidence based on occular demonstration. It was said a pair of legs could not float in water. They were placed in water and did float.

Mr. Knox continued and said:—"I am glad that point has been settled, for if the test had not been, as you say, incidentally made to-day, the controversy on the question would have gone on interminably. I was anxious before these remains were buried that the verdict of the Coroner's jury should be rendered. Should they flud that they are Mr. Keisey's all my misgivings would be ended, and I should certainly proceed to celebrate the usual services in such cases."

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"Do you intend to speak on the matter which causes the present agitation?"

"I was about to say that the trustees of the church will meet at four o'clock, and decide whether the church will be given for services over the remains. The Kelsey lamily have not applied for this; but, being members of the congregation in good standing, and a leeling of sympathy being general on their behalf, we shall consider the matter of our own volition, and I have no doubt the trustees will allow the church to be so used. I shall hear the evidence taken to-day at the inquest; and, having satisfied myself that the remains are those of charles G. Keisey, I shall officiate and speak something appropriate to the occasion."

occasion."
"You will dwell upon the outrage and denounce "Well, I have always spoken in this community,

"Well, I have always spoken in this community, where I have only resided five years, in condemnation of this tarring and leathering. It was a very bad business. But in speaking of the matter before a public congregation it is proper that I should not place myself in the attitude of a prosecuting them. The not place myself in the attitude of a prosecuting officer without lights or facts to guide. The citizens are already quite sufficiently agitated over this matter, and it would be neither judicious nor Christian-like to say anything calculated to infiame one part against the other. I have great faith in Dr. Banks, and nothing can make me believe that he was guilty of the charges made against him. He is one of the kindest-hearted and most upright men in the town."

"What was your opinion of Kelsey?"

"Well, I knew of nothing wrong against him. He was one of the negative members of the caurch, neither conspicuously good nor bad. I heard, in common with many other citizens, of the annoyance he gave Miss Smith. To put the idea of Kelsey in a nutshell, he was a nuisance, and you know what that means in a small community."

"No; I don't care how lawless a man is, there is sufficient law left to reach him. I condemn this tarring and feathering, because it was out of law, disrespectial to established order and authority, and, if made a precedent, would turn us over to mobs and chaos."

"How does your congregation stand in the matter?"

"They have had nothing to do with it. The

"How does your congregation stand in the matter?"

"They have had nothing to do with it. The members of the First Presbyterian church are those who are chiefly concerned. They move in their own circle and we in ours. We all regret and censure the occurrence."

Speaking to Mr. Henry Kelsey at the inquest he said had he never seen the watch chain he should have come to the conclusion that the remains were those of his brother. Mr. Kelsey is an amiable, simple minded man, and utterly incapable, I should presume, of fixing up a deception, such as this is called by some.

MRS. BRUSH'S STORY REMODELLED.

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I was getting into the cars at Poughkeepsie with my mother, who is an invalid. As I went in I saw a man whose figure was familiar to me. He had on a large slouched hat which was drawn over his eyes so that it was impossible to recognize his face. He had long black hair and whiskers. I notuced him as he went into the car, and when I was seated I looked around at him. By that time he had turned around and was leaving the car. I did not see his face, his back being towards me. He was about the same size as Kelsey. I cannot becognize him positively. I think Kelsey is paid to stay away.

THE INQUEST.

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THE INQUEST.

Owing to a severe rain storm, which prevailed here all the morning, the attendance at the inquest was not as large as at either of the previous hearings, and the assembly was slightly different. The fact of the papers having paid particular attention to the case has awakened an interest in it among the city folks who are spending the summer here. Many lancy-dressed young men from town were present this morning, but the suffocating atmosphere of the room was too much for them, and they left before any evidence was taken. The inquest was called for nine o'cloce, but it was twelve before the jury were all assembled. Win. Ludiam, the oysterman, who found the body, was the first witcess called to the stand. The testimony of the doctors who brought the body out of the bay is important and interesting, as it settles the story about legs foating. Mr. Hurd, also, tells an interesting story about the tarring and feathering operation, but it has no weight, as he knows none of the parties concerned.

WILLIAM LUDLAM

recalled—I was with the body when Franklin went for the Coroner; no one touched the body; I let it swing from the boat; it foated all that time; it was then taken on shore; Mr. Fleming, the Coroner and myself took it; the pants, when I got the legs, were buttoned up tight down the front; the Coroner opened the pants and found a comb and chain; he unbuttoned the pants and found a comb and chain; he unbuttoned the pants and the way down; I was standing over the body and saw all the performance; when the pants were opened the first thing I saw was feathers; I also saw the chain; I cannot say which side the chain was; it lay just about the place where the performance; when the other part was colled; I also saw the Coroner take the chain down to the water and wash it, but I am not certain as to whether it was him or one of the jurors that took it from the body; it hink that the Coroner wol

parts.

To Captain Clark, juror—There were drawers on the body; I think that the Coroner used a knile in opening the pants. but I am not positive about the

To the Coroner—When you opened the pants and tried to take the drawers off they were rather rotten, and would tear before you could free them from the skin: I then saw the chain on the body in its natural place, and it was not free from the skin; I saw sea spiders on the hip bones, on the ankle bones and on the pants.

To Mr. Platt—I had been working around the place where the body was found all the morning with three other men; if my dredge had caught on anything while I was dredging I would have noticed it, but it did not, or at least I did not notice it.

anything while the did not, or at least 1 the notice it.

Here the jury all of whom are sea captains or oystermen, began a long and tedious inquest into the tide, wind, eddles and current, which could not be traced to any connection with the witness or the importance of his evidence. The questions were asked merely to satisfy their minds on some technical point.

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HENRY C. VAN ZANDT.

This is the doctor who testified before on the first day of the inquest. He said:—Dr. Overton and myself went over to see the body this evening; we found the femoral vein disorganized, empty and collapsed; I cannot tell what has caused it; I merely give it to strengthen the impression I gave the other day that the pants were removed before death; if I had found the vein with blood in it it would have strengthened an opposite belief; the desh in the pelvis was not disturbed, and no dish could have got in to destroy the parts in that way; the pants were so arranged when the body was found as to prevent fish from getting in it that way; all this strengthens the belief that the body was mutilated before death; the gases generated are lighter than a body, and consequently, when they are prevented from escaping, the body, must rize to tile surface.

DR. WILLIAM P. OVERTON.

Who accompanied the preceding witness to view the body, next came on the stand. He said:—I was in hopes that the body was in a condition to be subjected to a certain test as to the mutilation; if it were not so far gone we could have made as scientific test; the scientific test would have been to examine the femoral vein; if we iound coagulated blood at the head of this vein he would have been to examine the femoral vein; if we iound coagulated blood at the head of this vein he would have been to examine the scientific test would have been to suppose that these parts dissolve, they last as long as any other part of the body as a general thing, when in the water; when the femoral vein is cut the patient dies, although there are exce

pounds; don't think the operation was scientifically done, but aim of the opinion that it was done before death; I cannot say whether the ankle was broken off or not before death.

DR. VAN ZANDT

Was recalled. He said all he could do was to corroborate the statements of Dr. Cory. He did not wish to correct or improve it.

DR. OVENTON

Was also recalled, but he merely corroborated what his colleagues said.

Mr. William J. Wood, the man who is said to have said he would tell all he knew about the case was next called. When he took the stand all was attention to hear all he had to say, as many are of the impression that he knows a great deal about the case. He said:—I live in Huntington; my immediate neighbors are Mrs. Oakley and Dr. Banks; was in Huntington on the night of November 4; Dr. Banks came into my house and said he had caught Keisey; I asked who had caught him; he said he did not know; I asked what they were going to do with him; he did not know, he said; he sapposed they meant to punish him and wished me to go to Mrs. Oakley's with him; at the time I decimed to go; he leit the house and said he to go again, this was about nine o'clock; he returned in about half an hour and urged me to go again, he fearing they would do Keisey some bodily harm; I said I wouldn't interfere, but leit the house; in five or ten minutes went into Mrs. Oakley's front gate, and I wenthome, and I supposed Dr. Banks and my wife—went out of Mrs. Oakley's front gate, and I wenthome, and I supposed Dr. Banks and my wife—went out of Mrs. Oakley's front gate, and I wenthome, and I supposed Dr. Banks and my wife—went out of Mrs. Oakley's front gate, and I wenthome, and I supposed Dr. Banks came into my house he was very nervous and seemed to anticipate great danger to Kelsey; I neard some one say when Kelsey had gone out of the back gate, "Bring him back;" this was done, and he was compelled to stand upon the back stoop for two or three minutes; when Kelsey advanced to the house Dr. Banks came up the yard; his light was out and he tol KELSEY'S REPUTATION WAS NOT VERY GOOD IN

all that I know about him in this regard was from hearsay; I had dealings with Keisey in business, and found him to be an honorable and upright man, and one when you had to do not do it, because I did not see fit; I heard Royal Sammis say that he would have Keisey punished if he had to stay from New York a week to do it; I don't know whether Dr. Banks found he had on a mask or not that night; I heard after the occurrence that there had been masked mon around before that night; when Banks came in first he said they were going to punish him, and the second time he said they had done it; I told Banks I thought I was in bed company. Royal Sammis was in the yard at the time; I did not invite the ladies to go to the back stoop to see the man who was tarred and featthered; Keisey had some thing around his loin; I heard the ladies say that they walt to no every when I saw Kelsey I thought he had been too severely dealt with—In fact, too much for human nature to endure—but I did not hear him cry or make any noise; I do not think he was gaged; I did not see any gag in his mouth; the masked men had, I think, handkerchiels around their heads, with holes cut in so as to see; when I went out I had a conversation with my wife; I told her I would not in the position of Kelsey lor the whole town of Huthington.

Coroner Baylls—How much would you have taken to be in the place of one of the marked men who done the tarring and feathering?

Men had to before f gave my evidence under oath: I do not choose to give my opinions as to wother he is alive or not; I object to griving it.

Coroner Baylls—You have read the papers and heard considerable of the body that has been found?

Some of the questions that were put by the jury to the winter to the world and many people in the town that I had seen Kelsey in the condition spoken of before f gave my evidence under oath: I do not choose to give my opinions as to weether he is alive or not; I object to griving it.

Coroner Baylls—You have read the papers and heard considerable of whe heard t

noticed some of the people going, so I started to go, too.

To the District Attorney—My opinion was, when I saw the tarring was being done, that they wanted to get just enough on him to make the feathers stick; I did not recognize any of the masked men at that time; I think it was impossible for anybody to do it; the men may have given Kelsey a few daubs on the legs with the tar, but there was very little but of feathers put on him below the waist.

To the Coroner—I know that for the two previous Sundays parties watched and waited to catch Kelsey, for we wanted him to be arrested; KELSEY HAD NO HAIR ON HIS HEAD AND NO WHIS-

on when I saw him; I think they were taken of when he was on the ground; I saw no other opera-tion performed; Mr. McKuy was in the party that stayed up to catch Kelsey the night before (Sun-day).

when he was on the ground; I saw no other operation performed; Mr. Ackay was in the party that stayed up to catch Kelsey the night before (Sunday).

To a Juror—I heard a lantern break or a pane of glass, don't know which, just as I was going to the iront gate to go home; I heard no order to stop from the masked parties; it was a pretty cold night; I could not have called any one in time to have done anything; my object in waiting for Kelsey was to protect the peaceable residents of Huntington; did not care to protect Kelsey when he was being tarred and leathered.

To Coroner—When the masked man came up to me he grunted in my face ("I suppose he saw you were of the right stripe," said the Coroner; I don't know whether his whiskers were cut off by scissors or shaved with a razor, but the jagged appearance gave the idea of the application of scissors: I have seen the remains and have seen the chain, but do not recoguize them; I don't think they are the remains of Charles Kelsey; never saw the chain before; the description of the position he was found in led me to believe that it was impossible for him to have been tarred after I let; when Kelsey walked around the yard the masked men were near him; when he left they followed him and hooted him; they joilowed him to the street; I have had several opinions on this matter; first, I thought they were a party of boys from the village; then I afterwards thought they were people from outside the village; I don't know whether there was one or two lanterns broken; in fact, I do not know whether it was a lantern or a window that was broken; I was at times closer to Mr. Kelsey than fifteen feet; I put un my hands several times to save Kelsey from failing on me; I suppose it was from weakness.

This concluded the evidence for to-day, and an adjournment was ordered for Tuesday next, when that so "mysterious" nigger witness will be called on the stand.

During the afternoon Mr. Downing, the District Attorney, came in, and Messrs. Platt and Young withdrew. The following are their

drawal from participation in the proceedings before the Jury as counsel for the people and the Coroner?

ANSWER—Mr. Young and myself acted for the people, and as counsel to the Coroner at his request upon this inquest, the District Attorney of Queens county not being present. At noon to-day (Thursday) District Attorney Downing arrived. He is one of the counsel for Dr. Banks and Koyal Sammis, who are now under indictment for having committed a riotous assault and battery on the 4th of November last, the night of his disappearance, upon Charles G. Kelsey, over whose body this inquest is now being held. Mr. Downing declines to state that he has retired from such defence, and appears here on this inquest on the other side as counsel for the people and as the Coroner's legal advisor, by virtue of his official position as District Attorney of Queens county. Mr. Stanbrough, who is associated with Mr. Downing in the defence of Banks and Sammis, is also present to protect their interests on this inquest, as he has stated to the Coroner. We heretolore have acted and still act as counsel for the people, at the request of the District Attorney of Sunfolk county, where the indictment was found, in all the criminal proceedings which have been taken resulting in this indictment. Under these circumstances we have declined, although requested by Coroner Baylis to continue to associate with Mr. Downing on this inquest, in view of his relations to these indicted parties, unless he would state that he had withdrawn from their defence, which he has declined to do.

How to Ease the Minds of the Party in Huntington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The men who inflicted the outrage on Kelsev, in Huntington, Long Island, assert positively that their poor victim is still alive, having been seen by a lady (one of the witnesses on the Coroner's jury) statement is true, then no murder has been committed and the remains are an imposture, and mitted and the remains are an imposture, and amount, of course, to nothing. Now, in order it test this thing and fully exculpate the tar party by Kelsey's reappearance, let them offer in the New York papers a reward of, say \$5,000 and the poor exile from home will cease his wan derings and return instantly for the money. If he will not come home willingly, let the money by offered to any persons who will bring him home to armis. If he is not forthcoming within a rea sonable time, then he must be incontinently dead and the remains jound in the bay are his beyond a doubt. The tar party are all moneyed men, and can easily afford the reward.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the City General Committee-No Definite Policy To Be Adopted Till Next Week.

Pursuant to an advertised call the General Comnittee of the liberal republican party of this city was to hold its regular monthly meeting at headast evening. At that hour the sole occupant o the hall was a reporter. Soon after General John Cochrane appeared, with a second reporter. In the next fitteen minutes the reportorial staff was swelled to half a dozen, and perhaps a score of the representatives of republican liberalism as organized a year ago by the Cincinnati Convention.

At half-past eight General Palmer, one of the

Vice Presidents, took the chair. Minutes of the last previous meeting having been read, reports of committees were called for.
Mr. Samuel T. Glassey, chairman of the Com-

mittee on Resolutions, explained why that committee had remained silent during several months past. He declared it had been his opinion and that of his colleagues in the committee that in the CRITICAL CONDITION OF POLITICS

and parties it had been most prudent to await the davelopment of events, and now he judged it fitting that no decisive line of action should be taken by the city organization till after the meeting of the State Com-mittee, to be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel next Thursday, Mr. Glassey criticised and denounced the composition and policy of the self-styled republican party, which he declared had nothing which belonged to the great party bearing the name filteen years ago except the title. It is but the skeleton of a party whose honest rank and file having accomplished the purpose of its organization, have retired from partisanship, leaving the machinery and spoils in the hands of corrupt sutlers, contractors and camp followers, who operate it for the perpetuation of power in the hands of one man for the exclusive benefit of a mere clique of men even smaller than their chief. He stated the terms and objects of the last year's union of the democratic and liberal republican parties. Each section of the united opposition to the continuance in power of the dominant party made certain pledges. Lib-eral republicans kept the bond, to a man, while eral republicans kept the bond, to a man, while eight hundred thousand democrats, unable to lorget past differences on dead issues, sullenly stayed away from the polis, and by their apathy and bad faith allowed the Cincinnati nominee, one of the purest and best men in the nation, to die, a deleated and broken-hearted man. Mr. Glassey advised that the liberal republicans should alke stand aloof from the venal party now in power and from the ghost of a party calling itself democratic.

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No DEFINITE LINE OF POLICY.

Mr. FITHIAN offered a resolution drawn by General Cochrane, stating that the committee deem it best to adopt no definite line of policy for the conduct of the opening campaign till after the netion of the State Committee. In a wordy speech he exonerated the bulk of the democratic party from failure to carry out in good faith the compact of last fail, and intimated that if the democrats make a platform and nominations which suit him he may yote for them to beat the corrupt party now in power.

General Coeffrane alluded to the recent action of the Democratic State Committee, which has in effect rejected the overtures of the liberar republicans to complete the fusion of opposition to the administration, by uniting in a common call, which should admit all who seek its overthrow. He thought it strange that the Democratic Committee should hope to win success by dividing those who hold sentiments and ponitical principles in common, and declared his conviction that practically the action of that committee will be overruled by the actual local unison of those who coalesced last year and worked together in good faith for victory. They will work together Again on all local nominations. He bade his associates be of good cheer. Their rural friends were stanch for the cause of pure government. Even if they were no more than the five who might have saved sodom, these liberal republicans will yet ransom this nation.

Mr. Pullakan spoke in a hopeful tone, and promised a large party vote in the Fighteen have a second of the lead of the product of the large party vote in the Fighteen have product of the cause of the product of the prod

district.

After the unanimous adoption of the resolution to defer action for the present, the committee ad-

THE ELECTION IN CALIFORNIA.

Fight of Stanford and the Central Pacific Railroad.

AN ADMINISTRATION DEFEAT.

Governor Booth Pronounces the Republican Party Moribund and Leaves It.

BILLY" CARR AS A POLITICIAN.

The Contest for United States Senator Between Casserly, Booth, Wallace and Gorham.

Eugene Casserly Ahead for Re-election to the Senate.

SPLITS IN BOTH PARTIES.

Know Nothingism Raising Its Head in the Golden State.

SAN PRANCISCO, Sept. 4, 1873. The count of the vote in this city cannot be completed before Friday night or Saturday morning. Enough is known to assure a complete victory for the people's anti-Central Pacific Ratir ad monopoly ticket for members of both branches of the Legis lature, and also on most of their municipal candi-

For Mayer and Chief of Police the contest is very close, but the railroad issue did not enter into that part of the canvass. The democrats claim to have chosen both these officers. The result, how-

ever, is in doubt. The total vote is found to be 26,210, much larger than was anticipated.

Yesterday afternoon Carr, the manager of the campaign on behalf of the railroad ticket, issued orders to his cohorts to abandon the republican egislative ticket and go in a body for the democratic. His followers did so, but without avail. Returns from the interior of the State come in very slowly, and it is impossible to make correct estimates of results as yet. In Sacramento City, where the railroad shops are located, 4,000 votes were cast. The railroad leaders claim a majority of 300 or 400. This, the independents say, will be largely overcome in the county, and so ensure a decided victory over the railroad. In nearly every town heard from thus far the independent anti-

railroad ticket is ahead.
Only 5,000 votes of this city were counted up to noon, and the anti-monopoly ticket was ahead of both the others.

A despatch from Governor Rooth at Sacramento gives 1,000 majority against the railroad ticket in the city—the stronghold of the company, which has over one thousand employes there. Alameda has gone anti-railroad. Stockton gives 500 independent majority. Yolo county and the city of Benecia have gone independent. The indications are certain of a grand victory throughout the State over the railroad ticket. Twenty-four counties thus far heard from give anti-failroad majorities and four republican.

Full returns from Marysville City give a republican majority of 170 over the independent ticket. Total vote of the city, 857.

It is impossible to form any estimate of the ma jority of the anti-monopoly ticket in this city. The friends of Chief of Police Crowley believe he is defeated.

An Exciting Campaign in the Golden State.

The election in California being the first election

this fall an unusual amount of interest has naturaily attached to the result. The State was for many years democratic, but during the war and up to 1867 it continued republican, when in that year the democracy elected H. H. Haight Governor, and in 1868 Eugene Casseriy was chosen United States Senator. California went for Grant last year, but many occurrences that took place, both of a local and national character, since then helped office. An entire Assembly and half the members of the Senate were elected yesterday, and as a suc of the senate were elected yesterday, and as a successor to Mr. Casserly, whose term expires in 1875, is to be chosen next December, and as there are many candidates, including Mr. Casserly himself, for the position, political feeling has run high durfor the position, political feeling has run high dur-ing the past few months in the Golden State. But the feeling relative to Sen-atorial matters was trifling in comparison to the excitement aroused by the active interference of ex-Governor Leland Stanford, representing the Central Pacific Railroad, in the proceedings of the several conventions of both parties, which, it was charged, he manipulated entirely in the interest of the powerful organization he controls. The result was, in San Francisco, that the democratic and republican conventions split in two, and there were two sets of candidates for legislative offices presented by each party-four in

all. In other counties similar divisions took place.

DEFEAT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The despatches which we publish show that the administration party has been badly defeated in San Francisco, which contains about one third of the population of California. The result in the interior is still in doubt. The legislative candidates elected were nominated in direct opposition to those put forward by the regular republican Convention, and were opposed by Senator Sargent and the incumbents of the federal offices. San Francisco returns twelve members of Assembly and four Senators, but two of the latter hold

and the incumbents of the federal offices. San Francisco returns twelve members of Assembly and four Senators, but two of the latter hold over. The successful ticket on Tuesday is composed of partly democrats and partly republicans. Ten of the fourteen chosen are known to be in layor of the re-election of Mr. Casserly. The interest of the election concentrated in the formidable efforts of the Central Pacific Raifroad to obtain control of the Legislature and to elect a United States Senator in its own interests. H. Hill has designs on Goat Island and other valuable property, and utterly decides any right of the State to interiere in its business.

The CENTAL PACIFIC MONOPOLY.

To understand the lecing of the people it is only necessary to state what pretensions they contend against. In fact, the Central Pacific Railroad holds control over the political and business interests of California. After the road was completed the company, with the aid of its surplus runds, began a system of absorption, taking into its ample embrace all the smaller roads in the State, until now farmers, merchants and travellers and all who depend on railroad facilities are completely at its mercy. Its patronage is extensive, and it can either flatter or threaten, as its interests dictate. More than this, it has lately piaced liself beyond the jurisdiction of the State authorities, it, indeed, it did not control them, for it has utterly refused to pay taxes that have been levied; and it is very doubtful if Hanford would recognize the authority of the judiciary. Hanford deciares that the State has no right to control a company chartered by Congress, holding its franchises from the general government. The Central Pacific road passes over the public highway to convey United States mails and to transport men in the service of the government, and is above all State authorities.

The SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE IN THE SECRETARY of the United States Senate, and one "Billy" Carr, a famous political worker. Gorham is a candidate to fill

vention of the canger of yielding to corruption.

vention of the danger of yielding to corruption. The Examiner said:—

We have no personal animosity against Leiand Stanford, Mr. W. B. Carr, or any other of the tentral Pacific Ting." We have no quarrel with railroad companies, and desire them no harm in the legitimate exercise of their franchises and business; but we are opposed to their eneroachments in the legitimate exercise of their franchises and business; but we are opposed to their eneroachments in the legitimate exercise of their franchises and business; but we are opposed to their eneroachments in the legitimate exercise of their franchises and haurgations in derocation of the sovereignly of the people. We are determined that they shall not control the voice or impede the march of the democratic party in this locality if our protests avail anything. We have no wish whatever that an atom of indure the done the railroad company, but we maist upon it that they shall not be placed in a position where they will be able to do further injustice to the people of San Francisco and the sacramento Union. Governor Booth, elected by the republicans, seeing that the organization had failen completely under the control of Stanford, Sargent (who takes his seat in the United States Senate at its next meeting), Gorham and "Billy" Garr, deserted the party and pronounced it, at a public meeting, to be "mortbund." The papers mentioned, judging of Sargent's course in the House of Representatives in reference to the Goat Island "Job," called upon him, and continue to call upon him to resign. Stanford, they charged had obtained from the general government, from the State of California and grom the city of San Francisco uncloid millions for the Central Pacific road, and ne was not yet satisfied. The clique, of which he is the head and front, owned the city railroads, the gas and water companies, large tracts of submerged lands, which they were endeavoring to get Congress to grant money to drain; the water front of Oakland (a city bearing about the same relation to San Francis

the strong pressure of public opinion, and the Convention has nominated a tacket which from first to last must commend itself to the good sense and endorsement of the people.

An investigation showed that many of the candidates were contractors under the federal government, and belonging to the regular organization would act with republican representatives elected in the interior counties where George C. Gorham had been hard at work manipulating the Conventions. The upshot of the matter was that a second legislative ticket was placed in the field, which was elected on the Chronicle all the San Francisco. With the exception of the Chronicle all the San Francisco republican papers supported it. The platform opposed the Goat Island grant and all jurther subsidies, loans, granting of credit by cities or towns. or cession of lands to the Central Pacific Railroad.

SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Conventions was in continual hot water. Clouds hovered over it from the beginning. The fight here was more in reference to the Senatorship than the railroad, but the latter was against Senator Casserly's re-election. The democratis received the co-operation of the liberal reformers, who number in their rainks some of the ablest men that once belonged to the republican party. They both required all candidates for election to the Senate and Assembly to pledge themselves "to vote for a bill regulating fares and freights on railroads to the end that all may be equal and just; that will vote for no man for United States Senator who is not opposed to subsidies and all concessions to railroads, and who is not in javor of using all honorable means to prevent Chinese immigration." A ticket was nominated and a meeting to a proposed to subsidies and all concessions to railroads, and who is not in javor of using all honorable means to prevent Chinese immigration." A ticket was nominated and a meeting to speakers; but that gentleman did not attend, nor did he send any communication to account for his absence. This sho speakers; but that gentleman did not attend, nor did he send any communication to account for his absence. This showed that the candidates were to some extent in the Central Pacific Railroad interest, and it was not long before the bemocratic Convention, elected to nominate candidates for municipal offices, presented a second full legislative ticket in the interest of Senator Casserty. This could not be, as all knew, successful, and the antimonopoly candidates were put in the field, ten of whom are lavorable to Casserly, and, as stated, elected.

could not be, as all knew, successful, and the antimonopoly candidates were put in the field, ten of whom are layorable to Casserly, and, as stated, elected.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The contest in the democratic camp as to the Senatorship is between Mr. Casserly and Jadge Wallace, of the Supreme Court. The former is recognized by all parties as having discharged his duty well, and he has, besides, the bulk of the rank and file of the party devoted to him. The Morning Call, a political opponent, says:—

Last year Senator Casserly worked manfully to save this city from a calamity in the Goat Island controversy, in and out of season he was at his place in the Senato and before committees, working for his constituents. There was no betrayal or equivocation with him; hence he made himself obnoxious to Stafford & Co., and for this the Democratic Convention was manipulated by Billy Carr & Co. in Tavor of a railroad candidate. Doca any one doubt that Mr. Casserly could have had the support of his own party had he kept out of the Goat Island controversy? Had he support of his own party had he kept out of the Goat Island controversy? Had he required traitor to his constituents and permitted Stanford & Co. to obtain property which was worth millions, the very men who are now working for his deleast would have been active in trying to secure his reclection. If there he a moral in this its that unless the people appreciate such service as Mr. Casserly has rendered, soon there will be nobody found to work for San Francisco. Is it not deplorable that the Democratic Nominating Convention should be used by Stanford & Co. to send men to the Legislature who will discard a man who has done so much for the people?

The other democratic candidates named are Joseph P. Hoge, S. M. Wilson, N. G. Curtis and J. Rose, but the contest would lie between Casserly and Wallace.

THE DEMOCRACY UNITED OUTSIDE THE CITT.

The democratic party remained united outside of San Francisco, and must have returned a considerable number of members

tion. There is no doubt that Mr. Casserly would beat any railroad candidate is his own party tent to one could he have a sair chance before the people."

THE FULL RETURNS.

It will take a day or two yet to learn fully the result of the elections. The democracy and the best citizens of the State, or other parties, layer Casserly. Governor Booth, it is said, has an understanding with Casserly, and as it is not likely the delegation from San Francisco would be admitted into a republican caucus, if one be held in December, when the Legislature meets, each member will vote in open session, according to his individual preference. Gorinam, on account of his insignificance and association with the Pacific Central and advocacy of Chinese immigration has no chance. Notwithstanding the support of the administration, the Staniord representatives are evidently in a minority. Casserly and Booth have the game in their own hands.

The triumph of Stanford would ensure the election of George C. Gorham. Gorham ran for Governor in 1867, and was badly beaten by Haight. He advocated the importation of Chinese, and he could not to-day be elected by popular vote to the most insignificant office in California.

The Minicipal Election.

Most of the candidates nominated by the Tax-Payers' Convention for municipal offices were elected. The only noticeable feature in the contest was the effort of the Crescents, a secret society, to defeat certain candidates of Irish descent. The chief opposition was directed towards Crowley, a most respectable citizen, is a native of New York and a Catholic. He has been eight years in office and has proved himself a most faithful and useful public servant. The result appears to be doubtful. The successful candidate for New York and a Catholic. He has been eight years in office and has proved himself a most faithful and useful public servant. The result appears to be doubtful. The successful candidate for Recorder, Hermann, is a native of Ireal and useful public servant. The result appears to be a protestan